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U.S. MEDIA DENIED ACCESS TO DEL PINO'S SON

FL042057 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] A U.S. Department of State official, whose surname is Redman, has rejected the request of a group of U.S. reporters, who wanted to interview Rafael del Pino Diaz [names as heard], the abducted Cuban minor. A reporter insisted that he wanted to interview the minor arguing that face-to-face contact would be the only way to learn the truth, since the U.S. Government has reported that the minor traveled to the United States of his own free will. Redman was visibly annoyed and reasserted that Rafael del Pino Diaz could not be interviewed and was under U.S. protection. Regarding his father, the traitor Rafael del Pino, the U.S. news media have reported he continues to talk to intelligence officials at a secret place in Washington, and that this could go on for 3 more months.

Our news media have reported that the kidnapped minor's mother, Carmen Dominga Lopez, asked the Cuban Government to submit a request to Washington for the return of her son, who was taken illegally from the country in what was obviously a kidnapping. The Cuban Foreign Ministry responded to this humanitarian request and asked the U.S. Government to return Del Pino Diaz. John S. Joyce, acting chief of the U.S. Interests Section in Cuba, received the request but refused to answer the news media's questions on the kidnapping and the Cuban request.

ANPP MEMBERS WRITE U.S. CONGRESS ON DEL PINO'S SON

FL050212 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Four Cuban personalities acting as private citizens have sent a message to the U.S. Congress in reference to the case of the minor, Rafael Del Pino Lopez, who was taken to U.S. territory by his father, a traitor to the revolution, without the consent of the adolescent's mother, who has custody of the minor.

The message was read by Maria Correa, deputy of the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP] in Playa Municipality, Havana, which is the official residence of the minor's mother and her son. Parliamentarians Bernabe Ordaz, Arnaldo Torriente Gutierrez, and Rosa Baez Duenas, expressed their solidarity with this deputy and also signed the letter. These deputies, as well as the minor's mother, are all Cuban public health workers.

The letter in question is directed to Jim Wright, speaker of the U.S. House, and is being conveyed by Mr John Joyce, acting chief of the U.S. Interests Section in Havana. It requests that the mother of the minor be allowed to talk to her son by phone and that he receive protection until he is allowed to return to Cuba. Once the deputies presented the letter to the U.S. Interests Section, they visited the news officers of Television Cubana to report on the humanitarian act they just performed.

[Begin recording] [Maria Correa, identified by caption] As a mother and a deputy, I will do everything possible to get her son back. We think and we know of the pressure the child is receiving from the family -- above all from the father and the family that took him to the United States -- to prevent the child from speaking and communicating with his mother and to prevent the child from returning to our fatherland.

[Rosa Baez Duena, identified by caption] We still do not know what the child's situation is. What the psychological influences are. We are concerned about this adolescent, who we all know is at an age when he needs support from his own family.

[Dr Arnaldo Torriente Gutierrez, identified by caption] It has been stated that his mind, which is not yet mature, can be manipulated easily, especially in a system such as that of the United States which we all know has a number of incentives they use to alter the mind.

[Dr Bernabe Ordaz, identified by caption] At this time the child is being treated by U.S. psychologists and psychiatrists so they can easily manipulate his mind because it is easy to manipulate with this type of influence, with this type of influence [repeats himself] they use to show, or to do whatever they want, to show that the child, even though he left...[changes thought]. They want to show that he may even have left spontaneously and that he wants to stay in the United States.

That influence on an adolescent, those methods used on a child, on someone who is just a child, to deform this child, may, in another month or two, be capable of influencing him to say something other than what he is feeling.

They also know it well, well, well [repeats himself] that a talk with his mother would influence, but influences the reality in a maternal and emotional way, the true feelings of the child and the true feelings of the mother. The father is doing everything to the contrary by using methods that manipulate, manipulate the mind of that child, who is in a location that is secure, secure, secure [repeats himself], pressured, pressured by all kinds of things used to make him do what those who are taking care of him or surrounding him want him to do. [end recording]

MALMIERCA ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD ON OFFICIAL VISIT

FL040325 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca arrived today in Baghdad for an official visit of several days to Iraq. He was received by his Iraqi counterpart, Tariq Aziz. The Cuban minister is coming from Cyprus where he held talks with Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou.

CDR HEAD CONCLUDES 8 DAY VISIT TO HUNGARY

FL042115 Havana Radio Periodico del Aire in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest -- Armando Acosta Cordero, national coordinator of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] has concluded his 8-day visit to Hungary following fraternal meetings with leaders of political and mass organizations. A cooperation and exchange agreement was renewed between the CDR and the People's Patriotic Front during Acosta Cordero's visit in a ceremony attended by Secretary General Imre Pozsgay.

CONTADORA ENVOYS SUPPORT SALVADORAN DIALOGUE

PA292225 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 May 87

[Text] The Panamanian and Mexican deputy foreign ministers, Jose Maria Cabrera and Ricardo Valero, respectively, have stressed the importance of resuming the dialogue between the Salvadoran rebels and government that was broken more than 2 years ago.

The two officials are attending a 2-day meeting of the Contadora and Support Groups in Bogota, the Colombian capital, to examine the Central American situation and new peace proposals for the area.

On the initiative presented by the Salvadoran FMLN-FDR to humanize the war, the Panamanian deputy foreign minister said that his country will offer all the support necessary for a successful conclusion of the negotiations.

REGIONAL UNION LEADERS FAVOR NONPAYMENT OF DEBT

PA232139 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 May 87

["Our America" commentary read by Manolo Ortgega]

[Text] Latin America's debt is unpayable and uncollectible because we cannot, should not, and do not want to pay it. That was the slogan at the Conference of Latin American and Caribbean Labor Groups Against Foreign Debt during which 200 delegates from 20 Latin American countries discussed the subject for 2 days.

A unanimous determination to close ranks against debt payments and a firm rejection of the IMF and World Bank policies characterized the sessions of the labor conclave in Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Regional labor leaders raised their voices to condemn what they described as a real genocide against their peoples, in the form of more unemployment, meager salaries, worsening of living standards, and extended poverty in the continent's rural areas and cities.

In addition to demanding a new international economic order, the delegates unanimously protested protectionism and the unjust and unequal trade sinking Latin American and Caribbean countries into a deep well of irremediable problems.

Humberto Romero, representing the Venezuelan Unified Federation of Workers, said that the ever increasing concerted actions of international banks and the negativeness of the renegotiation formulas further aggravate the continent's foreign debt crisis.

The participants in the Sao Paulo meeting agreed that the Latin American and Caribbean foreign debt -- which totals $400 billion -- urgently needs the coordinated action of peoples and governments leading to a moratorium on payments.

What is more interesting these days is the consensus among various organizations and sectors on the need to find an urgent solution to the debt problem. In this respect, we recall the recent UNCTAD meeting which condemned international banks and the industrialized world for refusing to understand the relationship between the foreign debt problem and the region's social-economic development needs. After stressing that foreign trade is the main obstacle for Latin America's development, the participants in the UNCTAD meeting said the debt cannot be paid under the current circumstances.

The Conference of Latin American and Caribbean Labor Organizations Against Foreign Debt has just ended with similar conclusions. The delegates agreed to conduct a campaign consisting of strikes and demonstrations against debt payments.

The meeting of union leaders clearly stressed the need to stop debt payments that lash national economies and augment levels of hunger and misery of Latin American and Caribbean peoples.

DANIEL ORTEGA CITED ON GUATEMALAN SUMMIT

PA302051 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 29 May 87

[Report by Managua correspondent Isidro Fardales]

[Text] Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega has said that the summit of Central American presidents to be held in June in Esquipulas will be a continuation of the one held last year in the same Guatemalan city and that the various peace initiatives proposed by the Contadora Group, the EEC, and Costa Rican President Oscar Arias will be discussed there.

President Ortega told the press that the overall Central American problems will be addressed in Esquipulas to try to find points of convergence that will permit effective progress toward peace.

Asked whether the acquisition of F-5 airplanes by Honduras constitutes a threat to Nicaragua, the Nicaraguan president stressed that as long as confrontation prevails in the region as a result of Washington's aggressive policy, any escalation in the military field becomes a threat to his country. He added that Nicaragua does not feel particularly threatened by Honduras but by the policy of the United States, which uses Honduran territory to maintain counterrevolutionaries and to exercise its troops to prepare them for a possible aggression against the Nicaraguan people.

Ortega ruled out the possibility the so-called Irangate scandal in the United States seeks to topple the Ronald Reagan government, but, instead, he said through it are efforts to stop the illegality, lies, and deception and to achieve domestic and international behavior in accordance with the law.

After stating what the Costa Rican president said in Europe is true with regard to the relations between the two countries not being the best, the Nicaraguan president reiterated that his government is willing to withdraw or to freeze its suit at the International Court of Justice of a bilateral agreement is reached outside The Hague.

In conclusion, he said there are U.S.-created problems which affect the Central American region, but, he added, the sending of a new [Costa Rican] ambassador is the start of a new phase that will lead to the establishment of dialogue and communication with Costs Rica and to work for the political and peaceful resolution of the Central American conflict.

URNG COMMUNIQUE ON U.S. INTERVENTION IN AREA

PA222000 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 May 87

[Report by Jose Diaz, CERIGUA correspondent]

[Text] Hello friends of Radio Havana's "Revista Informativa." Greetings from Jose Diaz.

The text of a URNG communique on the participation of U.S. military helicopters in counterinsurgency operations in Guatemala says:

We insist that the policy of active neutrality agrees with the actions and attitudes of the government. The open and official request made by President Vicincio Cerezo's government for U.S. Air Force members and aircraft to transport a battalion of elite troops toward the conflict area of Playa Grande and Peten Department reminds Guatemalans of the historic 1954 intervention. With an invasion financed and planned by the CIA, the people's and democratic government of Jacobo Arbenz was overthrown.

U.S. support for the Guatemalan Army's counterinsurgency operations represents a war escalation, the URNG communique states, adding that the Army's intimidatory deployments, massive bombings and strafings, and military control against the civilian population that inhabits the areas of conflict have increased because of this support.

The URNG states that U.S. logistic support for the Guatemalan Army is part of the activities supporting the Nicaraguan counterrevolution and the Salvadoran counterinsurgent Army. This represents an escalation of the intervention in Central America.

The URNG demands the Christian Democratic government to clarify fully and convincingly the use of Chinook helicopters and other actions that are public and real and entail systematic agreements and operations that go beyond the actions themselves. The explanation should be followed by the corresponding practical measures.

The URNG communique explains the seriousness and meaning of the situation to local and foreign public opinion, and it also encourages local public opinion, especially the members of the Army who have patriotic feelings, to oppose and reject foreign intervention through all available means.

Finally, the URNG requests the U.S. people, its progressive forces, and its independent and democratic figures to oppose and condemn this esclation of U.S. involvement in the counterinsurgency plans of Vinicio Cerezo's government.

URNG OFFICIAL DISCUSSES NEW RADIO STATION

PA042015 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Interview with Guatemalan URNG spokeswoman (Lucrecia Marsault) by Ramon Chong; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Chong] La Voz Popular, official station of the Guatemalan URNG, went on the air for the first time on Friday, 22 May. We have interviewed (Lucrecia Marsault) to learn more about these new broadcasts. (Lucrecia), first we would like to know what the fundamental mission of this new guerrilla station is.

[(Marsault)] The importance of La Voz Popular lies in -- and one of the station's principal objectives is -- the scope [proyeccion] that the guiding and truthful vioce of the revolutionary movement can and indisputably will have. We believe that the inauguration of the station marks an advance in the people's revolutionary war because we can give more information; we can be a guiding voice, and we can reach every corner of the country. The majority of our people are illeratate, and we believe that people of all ages will be able to listen to this voice, which will be the people's voice.

[Chong] At what juncture has this guerrilla station made its appearance?

[(Marsault)] I believe that is an important question. As you know, there is a civilian government in Guatemala that still has some international space. However, inside Guatemala all the promises of democratization have been frustrated, and this is a most opportune moment because our people need this guiding voice. We believe that the URNG has maintained a flexible position, a very political position. However, the situation -- all aspects of the situation, including the situation of poverty, unemployment, represion, and injustice -- has really become increasingly complex. This is a very important moment to unite the people around a political project that will really lead Guatemala to true democratization.

[Chong] (Lucrecia), we would like to know about some of the technical aspects of La Voz Popular, including the duration of broadcasts and the station's coverage area.

[Marsault] The station's first broadcast lasted 35 minutes; that [as heard] is the duration of broadcasts for now. We believe this is how it will stand for some time. The station will go on the air on Fridays at 1815 for approximately 30 minutes. We believe as the people's revolutionary war advances, we will be able to increase the number of broadcasts. It has taken a great deal of time and effort to begin these tramsmissions. However, it is the product of the people's support. We believe we will be able to increase the hours of transmission, and possibly, in the future, the number of days the station will be on the air. During the first broadcast the Mam languange was used. We also have plans to speak in other important Guatemalan languages to truly reach all of the country's sectors. The broadcasts cover the entire country; we have read this in the Guatemalan papers. They are also heard beyond our borders.

OBJECTIVES OF GUATEMALAN 'FUMIGATIONS' QUESTIONED

PA292227 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 May 87

[Special report by Felipe Valladares of the Foreign Center of Informative Reports on Guatemala (Centro Externo de Reportes Informativos Sobre Guatemalan]

[Text] Guatemalan Government Minister Juan Rodil has announced new joint operations by the Reagan administration and Vinicio Cerezo's Christian Democratic Government to fumigate alleged marijuana plantations in San Marcos, Quezaltenango, Huehuetenango, and Quiche Departments to the west and northwest of Guatemala City.

URNG guerrilla units operate in these provinces, and this creates a feeling of uneasiness over the real objective of the fumigations with the chemical known as glyphosphate, a chemical highly dangerous to flora and fauna, and lethal even to human life.

In April and May, a fleet of DEA airplanes coming from Belize fumigated more than four lots [caballerias] in the northern Peten Department and San Marcos. According to reports by deputies and peasants, the chemical sprayed was not glyphosphate as announced by the government, but the so-called parquat. Also in Peten, a department currently devastated by a huge fire that destroyed more than 2,000 square km, there are URNG guerrilla forces which lately have carried out constant actions against the government Army. It would not be strange if the chemical sprayed in the areas where the URNG operates were intended to make the guerrillas' survival difficult, contaminating the rivers, flora, and fauna, the main sources of food for the Guatemalan insurgents.

Meanwhile, the increasing aid the Reagan administration is giving Cerezo's civilian government is quite obvious. The arrival of the DEA airplane fleet and the Chinook helicopters, which transported Guatemalan troops to the regions where the insurgents operate, puts the Guatemalan Government's call for an active neutrality policy in an awkward position.

3 YEARS OF DUARTE ADMINISTRATION VIEWED

PA031843 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Jun 87

["Our America" commentary ready by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] Three years after he assumed office in El Salvador, Jose Napoleon Duarte is facing a general crisis that is leading to chaos in the official ranks.

In effect, the man whom the United States chose as a sort of balance for the complex Salvadoran situation, is now the focal point for the increasing rejection of both the people and the economically powerful sectors that reject the regime's administrative policy and question the government's attempt to continue the war.

In May, there were many labor demonstrations in El Salvador to protest Duarte's economic measures. Those measures are primarily aimed at financing part of the country's internal conflict through special taxes.

The insistance on the military path as the only solution to the conflict with the guerrillas -- a plan ordered from Washington -- compels the local regime to implement strict economic and social measures aimed at a desperate search for resources, resources to be used in the vain attempt to destroy the guerrilla movement.

Last year, Duarte announced a 100-percent devaluation of the local currency, and imposed 13 new tax measures and a so-called war tax that prompted the most angry protests from sectors that even included people traditionally sympathetic to the regime.

The uproar was such that the Salvadoran Supreme Court ruled the measure unconstitutional. The October earthquake and the violent drop in coffee prices on the international market also did their share. It is currently said that there may be an increase in electric rates in view of what government officials refer to as an energy crisis, as a result of the 1986 drought and the damage that the war has done to the power grid.

Electricity is cut in the country for a period that ranges from 3 to 6 hours every day. Consequently, Duarte is suffering from all kinds of pressures.

On the one hand, recent months have witnessed the unforeseeable increase in participation in the protest movement by workers, peasants, public servants, and professionals. On the other, businessmen and ultrarightist groups are also attacking the regime. The ultrarightist groups continue to describe Duarte as weak.

Another factor that is decisive in the discrediting of the Salvadoran Government is its total inability to successfully face the insurgent movement which is very wisely combining an honest and firm policy that leads to peace, with a practical demonstration of its power and control over basic areas of the country's life.

Therefore, the most important and to date most impregnable Army garrisons have been the recent targets of fierce rebel attacks that resulted in a high number of military casualties.

In addition, transportation stoppages carried out by the guerrillas have been successful and, during the stoppage begun on Sunday, the rebels were able to cut almost all transportation services, even inside urban centers.

Duarte's commitment to the U.S. counterinsurgency plan is total. The crisis provoked by that plan is evident in the country's life to such a degree that it is destabilizing those who promoted it. This is the basic lesson taught by Washington's godson in these past 3 years.

SALVADORAN PROTESTS SHOW INCREASE OF DISCONTENT

PA222317 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 21 May 87

["Our America" commentary read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] The growing wave of protests in El Salvador is evidence of increased popular discontent and rejection of the regime, while that regime is trying to blame unions and students for provoking a violent confrontation to discredit it.

In recent days, thousands of workers, peasants, and students have marched through the streets of the capital loudly demanding Jose Napoleon Duarte's resignation and the end of the war, which has been maintained for the last 8 years with strong U.S. support. This U.S. support is undoubtedly the key to the sustenance not only of the Army, but of the regime, which has increased the use of other security forces and death squads to carry out unlimited repression in the cities. Thousands of Salvadorans have been killed for this reason. This also shows the desperation of a government which uses terror to try to crush any sign of opposition.

Even though the U.S. Government solidly supports Duarte, he has been unable to resolve the grave economic problems of the population, which suffers unemployment, hunger, and misery. Such ills are the manifestations of the failure of plans sponsored by the president, who exultantly announced and promoted them as a panacea for all the problems of the people.

The increasingly stronger National Union of Salvadoran Workers, which has more than 250,000 members, leads the demands for higher wages and a stop to the repressive policy. However, the authorities accuse the organization of being a front for the FMLN. This argument, which tries in vain to discredit the union organization, has been refuted by its secretary general, Marco Tulio Lima, who recently said: I criticize the government and Duarte because he was chosen and supported by the United States for its plans to continue the war in our country, but that does not make me a guerrilla.

The truth is that discontent exists in El Salvador. It is clearly visible and it constitutes a real worry for the U.S. Government, which sees the local authorities' ineffectiveness in resolving the serious problems despite the enormous economic and military aid. The Salvadoran magazine LA NACION recently reported that the Reagan government has tried to divide and destroy the trade union movement because it considers it a serious threat to the stability of the Christian Democratic Party in power. The LA NACION article quoted a cable from the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador which termed the recent demonstrations as the most serious challenge faced by Duarte to date. It also referred to Washington's desire to strengthen what the United States describes as democratic unions.

It is unquestionable when the United States mentions democratic unions, it is clearly talking of organizations which are submissive to the U.S. interests and which are easily controlled by the government against the people's interests.

Meanwhile, the unstoppable advance of the protests continues despite the threats against their leaders.

FMLN-FDR'S OQUELI CITED ON SALVADORAN SITUATION

PA290451 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 May 87

[Text] Hector Oqueli Colindres, member of the FMLN-FDR's Political-Diplomatic Commission, has stressed during the past 3 years Jose Napoleon Duarte has shown his inability to put an end to the domestic military conflict and the economic chaos.

Duarte has heightened the causes originating the war, which still have an effect in the national crisis, the Salvadoran opposition leader added. Oqueli recalled that under Duarte's government, U.S. intervention in El Salvador has reached unimaginable levels. In a statement to the press in Mexico City, Oqueli said that his country is fifth among the countries receiving aid from Washington, and the first in Latin America. Only this year, the United States donated $270 million in economic and military aid, in addition to granting the Salvadoran Army $2 million a day. He added that the U.S. Government also subsidizes approximatly 86 percent of the national budget.

Oqueli stressed that despite that broad support, the war continues to escalate, and while the Army suffers overwhelming defeats, the mass movements are growing in maturity and organization.

Coinciding with Oqueli's statement, the FMLN has reported that in view of the acute government crisis in the country and the failure of the counterinsurgency plans devised by Washington, Jose Napoleon Duarte's regime and the U.S. Government have launched a defamatory campaign against the guerrillas on alleged violations of human rights.

A guerrilla document says that the campaign is aimed at diverting the international public's attention in order to conceal the violations and unpopularity of Duarte's regime.

Simultaneously, rebel station Radio Venceremos reported that the guerrillas have prepared a new proposal to end the military conflict in the country and also measure to humanize the war, which will be announced through the rebel station.

FMLN PROTESTS REGIME'S 'DEFAMATORY CAMPAIGN'

PA282256 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 May 87

[Commentary read by Amalia Sanmartino]

[Text] The Salvadoran regime has launched a new propaganda campaign against the rebel forces aimed at concealing the country's acute government crisis and the failure of the counterinsurgency plan.

A guerrilla document on the current Salvadoran situation notes that the crisis widens the contradictions among top government authorities to the extent of even questioning U.S. advisors.

According to the FMLN, that is the reason for the Salvadoran-U.S. propaganda and diplomatic campaign by which the government accuses the rebels of violating human rights in order to divert public attention from the lack of popular support for the regime and the criminality of the counterinsurgency plan.

We must also stress that this defamatory campaign conincides with the guerrilla offensive that began on 31 March with guerrilla attacks on the El Paraiso and San Franciso Gotera military garrisons, the major actions of the past few months. From the military viewpoint, this and other rebel actions showed that the situation in the battlefied compels the military commander to change their tactical and strategic plans in order to prevent the continuous attrition of its troops. However, according to some press sources, the Salvadoran Army lacks experienced commanders capable of repelling the rebel offensives.

All of this shows that despite the huge U.S. support, the crisis is domestically undermining the Salvadoran regime. In the last 2 years, the government has faced the largest popular demonstrations against its economic and social policies.

The FMLN notes that these factors worry the U.S. Government, which together with Jose Napoleon Duarte, is promoting a campaign to discredit the guerrillas, a demagogic democratic reopening, amnesty, and false reforms to deceive the people.

Despite the defamatory campaign, the guerrillas have announced a new boycott of road transportation, which will include the cities, to express their repudiation of the Christian Democratic regime.

SALVADORAN REBELS' NEGOTIATION PROPOSAL REVIEWED

PA300012 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 May 87

[Text] Through Radio Venceremos and on behalf of the FMLN-FDR, Commander Joaquin Villalobos announced a proposal for immediate negotiations to humanize the war and decrease its economic, social, and political effects.

This proposal, made to Jose Napoleon Duarte's regime and the Armed Forces High Command through the intermediary, Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, is presented although today more than ever the rebels are sure of their victory, Villalobos underlined. The guerrilla commander based the proposal on the more than 60,000 civilians killed and the 5 million pounds of bombs that the regime's Army drops every year.

The 18-point plan proposes to suspend the air war, which seriously harms the civilian population, the use of long-range artillery guns, and the use of mines and booby traps by both sides. In addition, the FMLN proposed the cessation of economic sabotage, including traffic stoppages, energy cuts, and the destruction of export crops.

The proposal also calls for the regime's Armed Forces to stop persecuting and detaining people, spare prisoners' lives, not interfere in civilian affairs with military measures, and release all the people's movement leaders held in prison.

Villalobos said that the 18 points are part of an overall plan that must be considered as a whole. He also underlined the need for direct negotiations between representatives of the FMLN-FDR, the military High Command, and the regime, all of whom should have full negotiating power. The rebels said that they wanted to further show their willingness for peace, taking into consideration that Duarte's regime persists in his warlike policy [words indistinct] a terrible vacuum and an economic, political, and military weakness, all of which would make it impossible for Duarte to stay in power on a short term basis.

PRESIDENT ARIAS TOUR TO EUROPE NOT 'SUCCESSFUL'

PA031900 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Jun 87

["Our America" commentary read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] In his extensive tour to several Western European countries, Costa Rican President Oscar Arias has presented to the governments of those nations his controversial Central American peace plan, which to date has not been as widely accepted as Arias had expected.

Despite the ambivalent wording with which most joint documents are written, one can say that the unconditional approval of the Costa Rican plan has not exactly prevailed.

Caution and the acknowledgment of Contadora's role which Arias' project opposes, prevailed at the meetings that the Costa Rican president held with his European counterparts.

In Spain, for example, the joint communique released after Arias ended his visit acknowledges the job done by the Contadora Group. King Juan Carlos went even further when he said that Contadora is the group that best summarizes the just aspirations of the Central American people in forging their own destiny.

In the reactionary UK, Arias suffered his first disappointment when he was not received by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who said she was very busy preparing for the parliamentary elections. Subsequently, British officials with whom Arias talked did not hesitate to tell him that to make any statements regarding the peace plan, they would rather wait for the results of the Central American presidents' meeting in Guatemala City [as heard] in June.

It is widely known that after having helped Arias to prepare his peace plan, the U.S. Government realized that the plan had serious faults that caused its rejection by unconditional allies such as Honduras and El Salvador. That is why U.S. Government officials and their advisers are now proposing a series of adjustments to the plan that in essence do not change its main objective: to force the Sandinist revolution to change its policies while continuing with the aggressions as another means of pressuring.

Moreover, the Arias plan omits certain things that are essential for peace in the Central American region, such as the suspension of U.S. intervention in the conflict, which is a requirement of vital importance to achieve peace in the area. Neither does the plan mention the lack of democracy in some of the nations and the violation of human rights, which are aspects that also adversely affect peace in the region and which the Contadora Group has emphasized.

Even though Arias' tour to Europe has not yet ended, the preliminary results of the Costa Rican president's trip cannot be considered successful. His plan is only a project that instead of seeking solutions, intends to confuse people on situations that are more than clear for many.

BOLIVIA DEBT ANNOUNCEMENT PART OF AREA 'MEASURES'

PA031842 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Nestor Nunez commentary]

[Text] The payment of the debt Bolivia owes to other governments is impossible at the present time, but Bolivia will begin making payments in 1990. This was officially announced in La Paz, thus refuting a report that the government would begin paying its obligations to bilateral creditors in June.

The official announcement reiterated that the government is not paying the principal or interest on the private debt. It is only assuming payments to international organizations that have credit lines that are advantageous to the country.

However, the importance of this action lies in the fact that it becomes part of a group of measures adopted by other Latin American nations against a general debt, which, because of its size -- $400 billion -- implies a complete halt to regional development.

Brazil recently suspended payment on the interest of its foreign debt. Meanwhile, Peru has decided to devote only a share of its export revenues to cover its obligations with creditor banks.

Ecuador also set limits on the payment of its foreign debt, and area organizations, such as SELA and the Cartagena group, were clear in stating that the way in which our people's debt is being handled smothers development and threatens the democratic governments of the area.

In effect, the flight of capital, which is indiscriminately affecting our nations, means that the already few possibilities for social and economic development will decrease. Consequently, the situation of the poor sectors is reaching desperate limits. Under these conditions, it is logical to expect uncontrolled reactions that may jeopardize the area's general stability and represent a disaster for the world economy. Such reasoning calls for reflection by those who only want to fill their pockets, disregarding the consequences.

FORMER DOMINICAN PRESIDENT TO RETURN, FACE CHARGES

FL041540 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1417 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Former Dominican President Salvador Jorge Blanco, who is currently in the United States undergoing medical treatment, announced today that he will return to his country and face legal charges brought against him for administrative corruption. Prior to his trip to the United States, the former Dominican president had requested political asylum at the Venezuelan Embassy, but it was denied by the Venezuelan Government.

SOVIETS TO ASSIST IN OIL PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION

FL031900 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] A superb oil pipeline, which will extend from the supertankers' base in Matanzas to the oil refinery in Cienfuegos Province, will be jointly built by brigades of Cuban and Soviet specialists and skilled workers. The 200-km long Friendship Pipeline will be a complex project and a beautiful example of the friendly relations prevailing between the two countries. One of the benefits of the joint construction of the Friendship Pipeline is it will serve to train specialized technicians and workers who will handle a broad program to build multiple pipelines, as well as oil pipelines in the near future.

BAHAMAS

FOREIGN MINISTER EXPLAINS DETENTION OF DEA AIDES

FL032228 Bridgetown CANA in English 2353 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Nassau, the Bahamas, June 2, CANA -- The Bahamas foreign minister, Clement Maynard, has blamed the way the law recognises informants for the detention of two U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) assistants here in April.

The two American pilots working under-cover in a drug scheme were jailed when a plane U.S. officials said they were using to fly a drug dealer from Jamaica to Florida ran low on fuel and had to make an emergency landing.

Maynard, who is also deputy prime minister and tourism minister, told reporters yesterday: Such informants are recognised, in Bahamian law, only as co-conspirators or accessories in criminal acts. That is why the three men were arrested in San Andros when their aircraft was found to be carrying drugs. Maynard said the pilots were criminals who had become informants for the DEA, but this was made known to us only after the fact by the American Embassy. The pilots were released at the request of the U.S. Government.

Maynard's comments during a news conference came amidst preparations for a June 19 general election in which the illegal drug business is a major issue. The deputy prime minister told reporters that relations between the Bahamas and the United States were not dominated by problems relating to drugs, as some might believe. He mentioned tourism -- the majority of visitors to the Bahamas are Americans and they spend billions of dollars here annually, while Bahamians spend about half a billion U.S. dollars in Miami each year -- among the major links between the two states.

He also noted the American Underwater Technical Evaluation Centre which he said attests to the sensitivity of the Bahamas to important United States strategic interests. The centre is located on the Bahamian island of San Andros.

Maynard also commented on reports that the Bahamas had an anti-American outlook. Only the uninformed on the totality of Bahamian-United States relations would thus conclude from attempts by the Bahamas to safeguard her sovereignty, that such acts are anti-United States, he remarked. He said that despite statements to the contrary, the government of the Bahamas was doing everything possible to eliminate the scourge of illegal drugs not only from the Bahamas and the U.S. but from the planet Earth as a whole.

ST LUCIA

FOREIGN MINISTER CENAC FEARS FOR HIS LIFE

FL032300 Bridgetown CANA in English 2235 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, June 3, CANA -- St Lucia's new Foreign Minister Neville Cenac, who crossed the floor to the government side on Monday, says he fears for his life.

Speaking in Parliament a day after he left the St Lucia Labour Party (SLP) to join the cabinet of Prime Minister John Compton, Cenac told Parliament: I believe my life is in grave danger. Cenac, who was opposition leader before this year's general elections, blamed the SLP and accused some of his former colleagues in the party of being unkind to him. He linked his switch of allegiance to numerous personal differences between himself and SLP leader Julian Hunte.

The new minister, who spoke during debate of the 1987 budget, was on each adjournment escorted out of Parliament by armed police, in the face of hostile crowds of jeering opposition supporters. Prime Minister Compton, who is also minister of finance, was to wind up the budget debate tonight.

TRINDAD AND TOBAGO

TAPIA HOUSE FACTION BREAKS AWAY FROM COALITION

FL032210 Bridgetown CANA in English 2243 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, June 2, CANA -- Members of the former Tapia House -- a political party which merged with three others to form the ruling National Alliance for Reconstruction (NAR) -- today announced a break-away faction critical of the NAR's six-month performance. Already we appear to be drifting as aimlessly as we thought we were under the earlier administration, former Tapia leader Lloyd Best told a news conference today. Best was one of the main people involved in the early moves to merge Tapia, Basdeo Panday's United Labour Front (ULF), Karl Hudson-Phillips' Organisation for National Reconstruction (ONR) and the Democratic Action Congress (DAC) of A.N.R. Robinson.

The respected economist had been out of the country for several months, arriving back home from a United Nations assignment shortly before the NAR was formed in February 1986. Best was critical of the failure of the NAR to adopt many of the Tapia proposals to help the party shape itself into an effective instrument of peoples power.

Best insisted that the critical Tapia House officials were not a political party but a group. He added that those who wished to stay with the NAR could do so. Former Tapia members are new Food Production Minister Lincoln Myers and NAR General Secretary Dr Bhoe Tewarie. We are going to address the question of rallying all forces in this country who perceive the errors that we have made in the past and in the present and who wish still to create new horizons for Trinidad and Tobago and the West Indies, Best said. We have reverted to where we were as an organisation when we started in 1968, Best said referring to the Tapia formation in 1968 with its base in the local academic and intellectual community. Best was also critical of last December's vote on which the NAR had promoted its time for a change platform to oust the Peoples National Movement (PNM) after thirty years in power. He said: The elections of 1986 were the finest testament to the backwardness that Trinidad and Tobago finds itself in after twenty years of the PNM that people could entertain the notion of changing the government and say we don't care what happens thereafter, just change it. That is the limit of insufferable irresponsibility. He referred to the 33-3 seat vote as the height of political immaturity. We need to redress our attention to the creation of an appropriate political party that can internalise the energies of our people, Best said.

ARIAS SAYS EUROPEAN LEADERS SUPPORT PROPOSAL

PA031839 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] President Oscar Arias said in Paris today that the Nicaraguan contras have not been able to operate in Costa Rica during his administration. He said that European leaders expressed support for the peace proposal for Central America presented by Costa Rica. President Arias expressed satisfaction for the favorable reaction of all European leaders to his peace plan and stressed the importance that the opinions of European heads of state have in the area.

President Oscar Arias requested the European leaders, who he met during his tour, to discuss the peace proposal during the Venice summit, which will gather heads of state and government of the seven industrialized countries over the weekend. Arias said French President Francois Mitterrand and FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl confirmed to him that they will discuss the proposal. Upon being questioned about Europe's role in the Central American conflict, he said: Europe's position is very different from that of the two superpowers. He pointed out that Europe is not involved [tener las manos metidas] in Central America while the two superpowers are.

OFFICIAL ON COMBINING ARIAS, CONTADORA PEACE PLANS

PA042001 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Acting Foreign Minister Carlos Rivera Bianchini has hinted that our country does not agree with combining the Contadora and Arias peace plans at the 25-26 June summit in Guatemala. He referred to the statements by Guatemalan Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez Amezquita that this possibility was raised at the meeting in Colombia of technicians of the Contadora and Support Groups. Regarding the foreign ministers meeting, he said Costa Rica would agree to holding the meeting on 23 June.

Finally, Rivera said the decision concerning the testimony given in the United States, which implicates Costa Rica in the case of alleged assistance to the contras, will be coordinated with President Oscar Arias and Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal.

GOVERNMENT TO ASK U.S. EMBASSY ABOUT TAMBS

PA050343 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Early tomorrow morning, the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry will deliver to the U.S. Embassy in this country a note addressed to the U.S. State Department asking if it backs the remarks made by former U.S. Ambassador Lewis Tambs.

The former ambassador testified at the U.S. congressional committee hearings investigating the Iran-contra case that U.S. planes refueled at the Juan Santamaria airport after dropping arms for the contras in Nicaragua. The U.S. State Department will also be asked whether it backs remarks by Elliot Abrams, under secretary for inter-American affairs, about the nonauthorized use of the airport.

The Costa Rican Government tomorrow will ask the U.S. Embassy for the names of the Costa Rican officials involved in these actions.

FMLN DESTROYS HYDROELECTRIC PLANT IN SAN MIGUEL

PA041922 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1630 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Coprefa bulletin]

[Excerpt] The San Esteban Hydroelectric Plant, which supplies a large area of San Miguel, was destroyed by explosive charges planted by FMLN guerrillas on the morning of 2 June. They carried out this sabotage action against the national economy in Zamorano Canton, San Miguel. According to initial reports, there was heavy structural damage.

Meanwhile, a private microbus with registration plate No 138,455, owned by Julio Alberto Fuentes, was burned by terrorists in Valle Nuevo neighborhood, Soyapango Jurisdiction, in San Salvador. The subversives planted an explosive next to the vehicle. A minor was injured when the device exploded.

The extremists burned a bus with registration plate No 76,210 of Route 44. The bus was traveling along the intersection of Magisterial Avenue and I Street, Santa Maria neighborhood in the capital. They also burned a bus with registration plate No 74,288 of Route 26. This attack took place on Italy Alley, in the California Neighborhood, San Salvador Department.

In addition, the subversives kidnapped 16 people in Los Zelaya Hill, Chapeltique, San Miguel Department. According to information obtained there, the peasants were taken away against their wills to help clandestine organizations. [passage omitted]

23 KILLED, 126 WOUNDED BY TERRORIST MINES

PA302116 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 30 May 87 p 4

[Text] So far this year, 23 people have been killed by booby traps planted by terrorists, and 126 others have lost legs.

This was reported by the Salvadoran Council of Minors during its Civic Campaign to Prevent Terrorist Mines.

The worst thing about this situation is that most of the victims of booby traps are peasant children, a spokesman for the organization said.

The official source said the most recent cases were those of Julio Cesar Ramos, 34, who was struck by a mine near the hamlet of Quebrada Seca, in Samuria, Usultan jurisdiction; Noe Magdona Baires Rivera, 17; Ramon Guzman Zavala, 10, in Nueva Esparta, and Candelario Hernandez Alfaro, in Hacienda Las Marias, Conchagua jursidiction. All of the latter communities are in La Union Department.

The spokesman said all of these people were engaged in agricultural activities, collecting fruits or firewood, or other similar tasks when they were struck by these booby traps. Several of them lost their lower limbs and others were seriously injured.

According to statistical data, many are still in critical condition, while the 23 people mentioned above died as a result of the explosions.

As if this were not enough, a spokesman for the 6th Infantry Brigade of Usulutan yesterday reported that not only do the subversive groups justify their criminal actions in various ways, but they are also threatening to kill those who were affected by the mines in San Pedro Arenales, Chinameca jurisdiction, San Miguel Department.

It is not enough to leave those who are so unfortunate to step on these devices in their work places or country roads in a sad situation, the spokesman said, noting that now the terrorists are intimidating the people so they will not tell the authorities what happened and will not seek medical attention, thus practically sentencing them to death by infection or hemorrhage.

If this is how they struggle for the people, how would they struggle if they were against the people, the military spokesman asked.

On the topic of the Civic Campaign to Prevent Terrorist Mines, the source for the Salvadoran Council of Minors said many cows, oxen, horses, hogs, and other animals have also been killed by these devices.

VENCEREMOS ON RESULTS OF CLASHES WITH ARMY

PA041832 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador at 2300 GMT on 3 June carries several reports on recent clashes between FMLN rebels and Salvadoran Government troops. The first report is approximately 2 minutes long, and deals with clashes in Morazan and Usulutan Departments. According to Venceremos, on 27 May, FMLN forces attacked the Ponce Battalion in La Ceiba and Los Castillos in Morazan Department, inflicting three casualties. The radio adds that at 0700 on 29 May, FMLN members attacked with rifle fire an Army unit patrolling La Caridad Canton, near Hacienda San Cayetano, Usulutan Department, inflicting two casualties on the troops. At 0800, two helicopters reportedly arrived on the scene and strafed El Jicaro. In this regard, Venceremos reports: "So far, the number of civilian victims resulting from this new genocidal action against peasant groups is unknown."

In another 2-minute report, Venceremos states that "on 31 May, in clashes with the misnamed Atlacatl Battalion, the FMLN wounded seven soldiers with mines and sniper fire. The clashes, in which our snipers forced [as heard] the enemy to search for mines placed in their path, took place in El Salitre and El Rincon on Guazapa, seriously wounding one enemy soldier."

The rebel radio adds in a 3-minute report that on 31 May FMLN units inflicted two additional casualties on the Atlacatl Battalion, using "revolutionary mines." According to Venceremos, "the 1st Brigade suffered two casualties on (El Tronco) hill, also in the Guazapa region.

ARMY REPORTS ORPA GROUP 'CORNERED' IN SOLOLA

PA042112 Paris AFP in Spanish 2304 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Guatemala, 3 Jun (AFP) -- The Guatemalan Army announced today that it is preparing to attack the "last redoubt of the Revolutionary Organization of the People in Arms (ORPA) terrorist guerrillas" in the vicinity of Santiago Atitlan, Solola Department, 215 km west of this capital.

A communique issued by the Army states that ORPA's "Javier Tambriz" group -- the size of which was not disclosed -- has been "cornered in the vicinity of Santiago Atitlan" by government troops. ORPA is one of the four insurgent organizations that comprise the URNG.

Meanwhile, the Guatemalan Human Rights Commission (CDHG) reiterated in San Jose, Costa Rica, that the Army has decreed a "de facto state of siege" in Santiago Atitlan, which is populated by approximately 17,000 peasants, "many of whom have been victims of government repression."

According to CDHG, since 1986 approximately 1,500 soldiers, supported by tanks and heavy artillery, have been carrying out an operation to "intimidate and threaten anyone suspected of collaborating with the rebels."

In its communique, the Armed Forces denied the CDHG's reports, adding that "terrorist spokesmen abroad are diligently reporting that the Guatemalan Army is limiting human rights in Santiago Atitlan."

The Army also regrets that "terrorist organizations that unilaterally claim exclusive human rights for the terrorists and never remember to condemn the barbaric actions of their comrades against defenseless peasants are deceiving human rights organizations."

The Army added that the military effort in Santiago Atitlan is not limited to pursuing guerrillas, but also involves taking "aid to the communities, such as medical assistance and transportation."

Since the end of 1986 the CDHG has intensified its international efforts to prevent "the serious massive or selective repressive actions that the Army could carry out at any moment."

The organization has also asked Christian Democratic President Vinicio Cerezo, the first civilian president in the past 3 decades, to "protect the peasants in Santiago Atitlan."

Meanwhile, an ORPA communique confirmed that during the past few days there have been clashes in that area with government troops.

A war bulletin points out that "2 colonels, 2 lieutenants, 1 sub-lieutenant, 11 commissioned officers, and 89 soldiers were killed" during the past few weeks in the vicinity of Santiago Atitlan.

The rebel organization states that it inflicted 76 casualties during an ambush on a platoon [as received] of paratroopers.

ARMY GIVES CONTRA LEADERS 24-HOUR ULTIMATUM

PA042334 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2252 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 4 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Armed Forces today set a 24-hour deadline for the Nicaraguan contra leaders to leave the country. They arrived in Tegucigalpa early this week to discuss political and military affairs.

A military source, who wished to remain anonymous, told ACAN-EFE that the deadline, which will disrupt a number of important working sessions, will end tomorrow at 0800 local time (1400 GMT).

The contra leaders who will leave Honduras tomorrow are Adolfo Calero, head of the FDN directorate; Christian Democrat Azucena Ferrey; and liberal Aristides Sanchez.

The Honduran military barred entry into the country by independent Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, Alfredo Cesar of the Southern Opposition Bloc; Wycliffe Diego of the KISAN [Unity of the Nicaraguan Atlantic Coast Indigenous Peoples] Indian Rebel Forces, and Social Democrat Alfonso Robelo. All of them arrived from Miami with a special visa which the Honduran authorities refused to accept. The authorities had warned the airlines flying between Miami and Tegucigalpa against accepting these people as passengers because they would be returned to the United States if they did.

Colonel Enrique Bermudez, FDN military commander in Nicaragua, would have participated in the meeting, also. He succeeded in arriving in Tegucigalpa, but has already left.

Another participant would have been Marta Patricia Baltodano, who heads the Nicaraguan Human Rights Association. In the end, she made up her mind not to attend any meeting if all the directorate members were not present.

"We gave emphatic instructions to the "contras." We told them that no foreigner can organize political, military, or mixed [as received] meetings in our territory, because that would compromise the government's policy of nonintervention in the neighboring countries' internal affairs," the official said. Similarly, he confirmed that there is strong, widespread indignation in the Honduran top military command because of the attack by approximately 140 "contras" on Tuesday against an observation post located on the border with Nicaragua. It was unofficially reported that in the clash six "contras" were killed, six others were injured, and three were captured. According to the Honduran Armed Forces, "several people were arrested, but no one was killed or injured and the Honduran Army did not suffer any casualties.

The "contras" had planned to hold a meeting that would last several days to assess recent military actions in Nicaragua and to resolve a number of political problems, basically in the human rights field, which endanger their position vis-a-vis Washington.

FDN Denies Receiving Ultimatum

PA050127 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 4 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The rebel FDN today denied receiving an ultimatum from the Honduran Armed Forces demanding that the rebel troops leave their Honduran territory bases by 15 June, at the latest.

The report was unofficially revealed this afternoon in Tegucigalpa when it was confirmed that the Armed Forces have given the "contras" leaders a 24-hour deadline to leave the country; which expires tomorrow at 0800 (1400 GMT).

The chiefs of the recently formed Nicaraguan resistance were going to hold a meeting in Tegucigalpa to analyze political and military issues.

ARMY CONFIRMS CAPTURE OF CONTRAS AFTER CLASH

PA041510 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1406 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 4 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Armed Forces today confirmed the capture of an unspecified number of contras on the Nicaraguan border following an armed confrontation on Tuesday.

Colonel Manuel Suarez Benavidez, Honduran Army public relations director, said "there are several captured anti-Sandinists in the Ojo de Agua military camp in El Paraiso Department on the border with Nicaragua." The officer did not disclose the number of captured men. He said there are not dozens or 100, as unofficial press reports had indicated. He said the clash took place in El Aburrido (in the border area) when the contras staged a surprise attack on Honduran Army observation post. The post vigorously responded to the attack.

Unofficial reports indicated that the anti-Sandinist forces sustained six dead, six seriously wounded, and three captured.

Suarez said: "There were no dead or wounded in the action. However there were several captures, the number of which I cannot yet say."

The officer also refused to confirm or deny whether the contra action was staged to blame Sandinist border troops, with the result being an international incident, or whether the event signals a change in the Honduran Army policy, in an effort to prevent further armed actions against Nicaragua from Honduran territory. "The national and international press know the Honduran Army and Government have been in accord with the presence of contras in our territory, but it is impossible for us to protect every inch of the large border with Nicaragua," he said.

Colonel Comments on 'Arrests'

PA041615 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Interview with Colonel Manuel Suarez Flores Benavides, director of public relations of the Armed Forces, by unidentified reporter; date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Excerpt] [Repoter] Following reports on an incident at the border between Honduran Army troops and Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries over the weekend, we have confirmed that the Honduran Army has arrested some contras. Colonel Manuel Suarez Flores Benavides, director of public relations of the Honduran Armed Forces, will give us some information this morning. Good morning Colonel.

[Suarez] Good morning [words indistinct] pleased to greet you.

[Reporter] Same here. We would like you to tell us about the incident that occurred between members of our Army and Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.

[Suarez] The incident occurred between a Honduran patrol and counterrevolutionaries. There were no casualties. The Honduran forces made some arrests. I cannot say how many right now. I will report this in the course of the day.

[Reporter] I see. Colonel, various international reports, particularly reports out of San Jose, Costa Rica, said that 100 people were arrested and are being held in a garrison in Ojo de Agua, in the seat.

[Suarez] As I said, the reports I received yesterday indicate that arrests were made at the site. However, I have not received information on the number of people or their names. I estimate that by midmorning I will have that information and [words indistinct] [passage omitted]

ARMED FORCES ARREST 'LEFTIST' ORGANIZATION LEADER

PA042322 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 4 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] The Armed Forces Public Relations Directorate [Direccion de Relaciones Publicas de las Fuerzas Armadas] yesterday confirmed that Rosa Dilia Rivera, leader of the Peasant Women's Joint Development Committee [Comite de Desarrelle Integrade de la Mujer Campesina -- CONGINCA] and secretary of the "well-known leftist organization, the People's Organization Coordinating Committee [Comite Coordinador de Organizaciones Populares - CCOP], was arrested by members of the 7th Infantry Battalion just after returning to our country from San Jose, Costa Rica, where she participated in an international women's congress." The official source said that Rivera was detained as she was found to be carrying a large number of subversive documents and communist guidance and indoctrination literature, "material which goes against our republican and democratic lifestyle." The Armed Forces Public Relations Directorate ended the communique by stating that "the Armed Forces, who guarantee tranquillity and security in our country, as well as the unrestricted respect for human rights, has proceeded according to national laws and has sent Rosa Dilia Rivera to the police authorities in Tegucigalpa to face the appropriate courts of justice."

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH UNHCR ON REFUGEES

PA042314 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 4 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- Honduran Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, UNHCR, Jean Pierre Hocke, on 3 June signed in Geneva an important memorandum of understanding between the Honduran Government and UNHCR. It was agreed that the National Commission for Refugees, CONARE, will designate the necessary support personnel and the UNHCR will defray CONARE's operational and organizational expenses.

Regional delegates will represent CONARE and act as liaison between local and regional authorities and nongovernmental organizations and UNHCR officials.

As for establishing refugee status, it was stipulated that Honduras will grant permanent or temporary asylum to those who have good grounds to be afraid of being persecuted for the reasons mentioned in the definition of refugee in the UNHCR statute or when their lives, personal safety, or freedom are endangered because of the political situation prevailing in their country of origin.

In those cases when temporary residence in Honduras cannot be granted, the person involved will not be returned to his country of origin. Honduras and the UNHCR will seek a third country for the refugee to resettle as a solution for the problem at hand.

According to the memorandum, Honduras will establish the general policy of the national refugee program, while CONARE will approve the action proposals of the sectors in charge of giving assistance to refugees and establishing priorities, which will have been presented by the UNHCR.

As for the financial aspect, it was agreed the funds "channeled through the UNHCR will be under the jurisdiction of this organization. The standard UN auditing clauses will apply."

Regarding repatriation, Honduras and the UNHCR agreed to continue facilitating the return to their countries of origin those refugees who voluntarily make the decision to return. When "circumstances so permit, the Honduran Government will form tripartite commissions for voluntary repatriation with the governments of the countries of origin and the UNHCR," according to the memorandum. The UNHCR will assist Honduras in negotiating with the refugees' countries of origin for better coordination and planning of the voluntary repatriation.

The UNHCR will cooperate in seeking overall solutions for the problem of resettling refugees in third countries.

Both CONARE and the UNHCR will take measures to improve the organization of refugee camps. Plans will also be made to keep refugees busy "in tasks not detrimental to those that already exist locally." In addition, efforts will be made to make the camps self-sufficient.

Honduras and the UNHCR agreed that "qualified Honduran personnel will enjoy priority when it comes to hiring workers for refugee assistance programs."

Honduran teachers will be in charge of educational programs. They will be supervised by the Public Education Ministry. These and the health programs will be approved by CONARE with the participation of the corresponding ministries and after consultation with the UNHCR.

INVASION, CONTRA PLANS FRUSTRATED BY EPS ACTION

PA050038 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 3 Jun 87 p 3

[Article by Juan Ramon Huerta]

[Text] Not everything went well for the strategic planners of the "Solid Shield-87" maneuvers. Those invasion exercises were aimed at Nicaragua and held in Honduras.

The links in a sophisticated communications system, the facilities for conveying military intelligence, and the various phases of the maneuvers had all been synchronized in structure and time to coincide with an intensified offensive by the contras in Nicaragua.

The final phase of the maneuvers consisted of an airborne and naval landing involving 9,000 men -- only U.S. soldiers -- in an area between Puerto Castilla and the Atlantic side of Honduras.

Troops of a marine regiment and two battalions of the 82d Airbone Division participated in the naval landing. Once the troops landed on the beach, they headed toward Yoro and Olancho to carry out offensive counterinsurgency operations.

In short, this was the final phase of the "Solid Shield-87" maneuvers. Meanwhile, the seemingly unconnected "Pegasus-87" maneuvers were being carried out simultaneously. These maneuvers focused on aerial operations involving 850 U.S. Air Force pilots.

The special characteristic of these maneuvers was that they openly supported counterrevolutionary groups by channeling them information, providing airborne supply drops to border landing strips, and transporting troops and ammunition.

At the same time, the United States was carrying out the 'Tasca-87' maneuvers, held at contra bases and involving 4,500 marines [previous word in English]

Two thousand contras waited in Honduras. They were equipped with the best weapons and the most sophisticated communications and coding systems ever available to forces of this nature. The Primavera Plan begins with the infiltration of forces into the territory and the implementation of terrorist actions against economic targets; these actions are initially aimed at war zones and then the Pacific side.

With a theater of operations designed for large-scale action, a huge logistic setup, and a planned coordination between maneuvers in Honduras and a mercenary offensive in Nicaraguan territory, the conditions should be established for an invasion of Nicaragua; the so-called exercise "Solid Shield-87" would have thus become viable.

They [not further identified] never expected a variable introduced days later by the EPS when its forces expelled the contras from San Andres in Bocay, and eliminated mercenary plans.

The EPS action prevented the planned coincidence between the final phase of the "Solid Shield-87" maneuvers and the contras' Primavera Plan from taking place within the area of operations. The contras could only carry out a scaled-down plan. That is, they had to give up their plans and leave the territory again and face disaster. This variable has been concealed by U.S. propaganda interests.

The contras suffered the first blow when they were unable to carry out their terrorist plan from the war zones to the Pacific. Nevertheless, they tried to carry out the second phase, which was also thwarted.

The strategists' idea of making a successful contra operation coincide with successful "Solid Shield" maneuvers was foiled. Only terrorist groups without supplies and waiting for help have been left behind.

BARRICADA ON FACING 'NEW FORM OF AGGRESSION'

PA042203 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 3 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] One of the latest modalities of the so-called low-intensity war is an attempt to undermine the people's unity by means of economic and social erosion. How are we going to face this new form of aggression?

This is an answer that each Nicaraguan must know how to give in a timely manner, whenever it is necessary, to contribute to defeating the expressions of the mercenary war on all fronts.

Due to the irreversible process of strategic defeat suffered by the counterrevolutionary forces, the Pentagon has increased terrorist and sabotage actions to attempt to cause an impact on the country's economy and on the morale and unity of the people.

Each electric tower, bridge, tractor, or cooperative that they destroy, aside from the material loss it represents and the amount needed to replace it, with its accompanying ideological deviation and psychological warfare, seeks to "modify the social conduct of the masses, sowing loss of morale, mistrust, apathy, and anarchy."

There is no doubt that the momentary material difficulties exert an influence on the spirit of the masses, and that is what the enemy is attempting to take advantage of.

Therefore, it is not strange that our territory is being systematically bombarded with television broadcasts from neighboring countries and by dozens of radio stations, repeating the same Reagan speech.

On the domestic front, rumors and lies are spread, sometimes using the well-known technique of half-truth and other times the most incredible and absurd fabrications, taking advantage of the cultural backwardness of many sectors.

Another method is the use of criticism, not to accomplish its end, which is the conscious overcoming of mistakes and deficiencies of a subjective nature, but to openly counter the revolution.

In other cases, what is preached is countered with bad examples. This was reported by the CAT [Workers Supply Centers] in March. Their representatives complained that CAT beneficiaries were consuming thousands of liters of milk daily without paying for it.

The indifference of the educational community in the face of the deterioration of property and vanadalism in schools is another tangible example of this.

The worker who takes raw materials, finished products, screws, lightbulbs, and toilet water pumps from factories and institutions, and steals harvests from the field manifest a type of behavior that pleases only the strategists in the Pentagon.

"Bus jumpers" who cause uproars at bus stops; those who ruin movie house seats; those who leave their work stations to "wheel and deal;" those who take cobblestones the town hall has laid on the streets: All of these follow a pattern of behavior perfectly suited to the aggression plans.

The same applies to the worker who gets a product at the CAT and sells it on the black market. Those who are aware of these irregularities and cover them up are not free from guilt.

Each one of us must react to these situations. Will we remain passive to the wheeler-dealer's doings? Will we be a wall flower when school property is destroyed? Will we allow the "bus jumper" to get away with murder? Will we be dragged down by despair?

History has ony one direction. He who blocks progress will be unavoidably buried like Somozism was buried, like the [words indistinct] CIA mercenary was buried, and like all those who oppose social progress will be buried.

The new component of the U.S. aggression will be unmistakably defeated, just like the aggression is being defeated in the military realm. Unity and popular organization around the people's vanguard build confidence in the revolutionary project and in our own power, and this is the framework within which we must work.

100 MISKITOS TO RETURN FROM HONDURAS 9-10 JUN

PA041747 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] A total of 100 Nicaraguan brothers of Miskito origin who are in refugee camps in Honduran territory will return to our country next week.

Jaime Ruiz de Santiago, representative of the United Nations Office of High Commissioner for Refugees, UNHCR, said that the repatriation will be carried out by air on 9-10 June. The UNHCR representative said the transfers will be made directly from Puerto Lempira to Puerto Cabeza.

EDITORIAL URGES AWARENESS OF U.S. 'INJUSTICES'

PA042031 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Station editorial]

[Text] Although it is true that the struggle to attain full sovereignty over the canal was a religion that united thousands of Panamanians for many years, it is also true that things that take place in the canal area do not seem to earn the constant attention of the majority of our people. That worries us very much, because many injustices and abuses are being committed within the shadow of that apparent indifference. These injustices should provoke our most angry and immediate protests.

Without forgetting the outrageous legal provisions of the infamous U.S. Law 96-70, which was created by the United States to apply and interpret the Torrijos-Carter Treaties in its own very particular way, two other special situations have emerged lately. All those who love this country cannot ignore them.

The Panama Canal Commission administration headed by William Gianelli is taking steps to tie the hands of the Panamanians, who in 1970 should assume responsibility for canal administration. An entire campaign is being organized in the United States to ensure that the appointment of administrative positions will have to be ratified by consensus of the U.S. Senate.

In addition, not enough Panamanian citizens are being appointed to key positions. This prevents the increasing participation of Panama in the canal area as established by the treaties signed 10 years ago.

Panama City Televisora Nacional urges the Panamanian Foreign Ministry to eagerly pick up again the banner of nationalism and create awareness of this problem. As a famous Peruvian politician, who visited us recently, said: Panama has not only fulfilled an historic journey in the battle to improve its independence, it also enjoys the privilege of having many years of struggle ahead until achievements of its great final victory in the year 2000.

BRIEFS

TAX REVENUE INCREASE -- Finance and Treasury Minister Hector Alexander has reported that 69.4 million balboas were collected in tax during May 1987. This sum exceeded the budgeted tax revenues by 2.1 million balboas or 3.1 percent, and reflects an increase of 6.9 percent over May 1986. He added that in the first 5 months of 1987 "the state collected 417.4 million balboas, 4.7 percent over the budgeted 398.5 million balboas, and 3.9 percent more than in the same period in 1986." [Summary] [Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 3 Jun 87 p A1 PA]

COCAINE IN EASTERN PLANE -- During a routine inspection of Eastern flight No 330 from Cali, Colombia, special antidrug trafficking force members yesterday found 180 kg of pure cocaine inside three suitcases in the cargo section of the airplane. The airplane was making a stopover in Panama on a flight to Miami. [Summary] [Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 4 Jun 87 p 2 PA]

'RUMORS' OF DEFENSE SECRETARY'S OUSTER REPORTED

PY031735 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1422 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Jun (DYN) -- Reliable sources have reported that Defense Secretary Alfredo Mosso will be removed from his post after President Raul Alfonsin returns from his official trip to Switzerland on 13 June.

Mosso will leave his post as a consequence of the Holy Week military crisis. He may be replaced by Raul Alconada Sempe, the Foreign Ministry's secretary.

The rumors about Mosso's resignation have been circulating the past few days. The rumors also indicate that Mosso's departure is part of a reorganization in the Defense Ministry, but that this would not affect the job of Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena.

It has also been reported that, in the near future, President Raul Alfonsin will meet with leaders of the Air Force and Navy. These meetings will be similar to the one he had with the Army leadership 15 days ago, when the generals hosted a barbecue for Alfonsin.

SOLDIER SHOT THREE TIMES IN BUENOS AIRES

PY050100 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0010 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Jun (TELAM) -- A soldier from the Patricios Infantry Regiment has been shot. He was shot at three times, but only hit once when a bullet entered his left shoulder. The attack occurred in the Palermo area. The soldier has been taken to the Central Military Hospital. His condition is not serious.

The Army General Staff has released a communique stating: On 4 June, at approximately 0600, when soldier Pablo Fernando Soto, of the 1st Patricios Infantry Regiment was going to the garrison, he was stopped, threatened, and attacked by a man on the corner of Santa Fe Avenue and Bullrich Street.

The commuinique adds: From the investigations carried out, the following information has been established:

1) That the attacker forced the soldier to kneel, and after insulting and humiliating him for being a soldier, stating, among other things, that all military s.o.b's must die, shot him three times, but only the second shot hit the soldier in the left shoulder.

2) That the attacker then fled. Soldier Pablo Fernando Soto is now at the Central Military Hospital, although his condition is not serious. Criminal Judge Carlos Espinosa is investigating the case, the communique concludes.

POLICE FIND BOMB ATTACHED TO ELECTRIC TOWER

PY031949 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Early this morning there was an attempt to blow up an important electric tower in Escobar, Buenos Aires Province. According to police sources, the attempt was thwarted when police forces found three bombs that were ready to explode attached to the tower.

The police sources reported that some Montoneros terrorist organization leaflets were found with the explosives, which comprised a substantial quantity of trotyl.

The sources also explained that had the bomb exploded, the electric power supply of Buenos Aires and several cities in northeastern Argentine would have been seriously affected.

Early this morning we contacted Mr Mario Montoto, a Revolutionary Peronism leader and the attorney of Mario Firmenich [founder and leader of the Montoneros terrorist organization, currently in jail] who categorically denied that the Montoneros organization is involved in this attack or in any other attack recently reported in the Argentine Republic. Montoto said that the rest of the former Montonero leaders have joined his organization; that is, the Revolutionary Peronism faction, and that they only want peace and national reconciliation.

LATE REPORT: DUE OBEDIENCE LAW APPROVED

PY051228 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1120 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Jun (NA) -- Before dawn today the Chamber of Deputies approved the Due Obedience Law, with the amendments that were approved by the Senate. The Chamber of Deputies approved the bill by a 125 to 54 vote.

Those voting for the bill included legislators from the UCR [Radical Civic Union Party]; the Peronist Orthodox Movement; and the provincial parties of Corrientes, San Juan, and Jujuy. Legislators from the Renewal Peronist Movement, the Intransigent Party, and the Christian Democratic Party voted against it. Democratic Centrist Union, UCD, legislators also voted against the law because they support the methodology used against subversion.

Before the end of the congressional session, UCR bloc leader Cesar Jaroslavsky said that the Due Obedience Law is "the maximum and final sacrifice the civilian government is going to make to achieve national unity." He added that the Due Obedience Law that has been approved is in keeping with the levels of responsibility established in the 1983 UCR election platform and in Raul Alfonsin's 1982 book "Ahora."

Jaroslavsky also criticized UCD Deputy Alvaro Alsogaray for having [words indistinct] and also the "cold and vicious" tone of certain news reports that "give false information" about the deputies.

Peronist Deputy Jose Luis Manzano answered Jaroslavsky by stating that "Argentina's history is filled with incidents of death and blood after each surrender and it is also filled with examples of people who believed that by surrendering, peace would be achieved."

After an 8-hour debate, the UCR, supported by Peronist Deputies Alberto Melon, Tomas Gonzalez Cabana; the Popular Movement of Jujuy; the San Juan Blockist Party; and the Corrientes Autonomous Liberal Pact, voted in favor of the law at 0130.

However, the UCR bloc did not cast a unanimous vote because UCR Deputies Juan Belarrinage and Norberto Copello (both of Buenos Aires), Jorge Stolkiner (Cordoba), Arturo Negri (San Luis), and Norberto Marini (San Juan) voted against the law. Santa Fe Deputy Roberto Sanmartino left the floor.

BRESSER ON REQUIREMENTS FOR DEBT REPAYMENT

PY040359 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2059 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Brasilia, 3 Jun (EFE) -- Brazil will resume interest payments of its foreign debt contracted with the international private banks if these banks refinance 50 percent of the total Brazilian foreign debt, Brazilian Finance Minister Bresser Pereira has said.

Bresser Pereira submitted to President Jose Sarney a draft of a short-, medium-, and long-term economic plan that will prevent a recession or an economic catastrophe.

Bresser said that in the next few days the Brazilian Government will approve an economic plan to curb inflation, which could reach 850 percent by the end of the year according to information from the Brazilian Central Bank. The minister said that this new economic plan will be the basis for resuming negotiations to refinance the $110 billion Brazilian foreign debt. He explained that the Brazilian proposal is based on the need to allow Brazil to maintain a 6 or 7 percent growth rate per year, and on the refinancing of the payments of the debt interests.

On 20 February 1987, Brazil declared a moratorium on interest payments of its foreign debt contracted with the international banks.

Brazilian economic authorities said that the international banks should renegotiate 50 percent of the interest, while the official agencies should refinance 100 percent of the interest before Brazil lifts its moratorium.

If such an agreement is reached, the Brazilian Government will transform part of its debt into investments, Minister Bresser Pereira said. "Brazil has solid arguments for renegotiating its foreign debt," the minister said, adding that his country will reach an $8.3 billion trade surplus in 1987, or even a $10 or $11 billion surplus if the economic recovery plan for the second half of the year is successful.

He revealed that the main problem with the IMF is that the IMF feels that priority should be placed on the trade surplus and then the reduction of the deficit. However, Bresser said he thinks the Brazilian economic plan must be mainly geared for growth, then the trade surplus, and finally the problem of solving the deficit.

The IMF has already learned with Brazil that during inflationary processes, the Brazilian trade surplus drops since foreign investments in the country become more scarce.

According to the Secretariat of Planning, (SEPLAN), Brazilian industry this year grew by 10.9 percent while the unemployment rate dropped to 3.4 percent, indicating little demand in the domestic consumers market, which makes one fear a possible recession.

Bresser reiterated that the economic recovery plan will reestablish a free economy without frozen or fixed prices, but with controlled prices to prevent speculation. Other future measures will be to guarantee the purchasing power of salaries, a better distribution of income, the gradual correction of the public services tariffs, and the reduction of the tax burden on fuel, while increasing taxes on other products, and the lifting of the subsidy on wheat. The social plans of the government for 1987 will first be aimed at improving sanitary and housing standards in the 3,500 favelas (slums) of Brazil by building 500,000 houses for the poor.

MINISTER SODRE VIEWS TRADE POLICY, LEAVES FOR EGYPT

PY050346 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] In an interview during the lunch given in Sao Paulo by the Venezuelan-Brazilian Chamber of Trade and Industry, Foreign Minister Roberto de Abreu Sodre said the Brazilian Government will reduce bureaucratic requirements in order to increase exports, thus simplifying the paperwork for businessmen who are using exports to maintain the production levels and the number of jobs. Abreu Sodre explained:

[Begin recording] President Jose Sarney has said in his speech that Brazil needs a special system to expedite exports, because the country needs a monetary base that can only be obtained through exports. [end recording]

In the foreign minister's opinion, Brazil should not limit its trade relations to the countries of the Northern Hemisphere, i.e. trade with Europe and the United States. It should also, and preferably, have trade with Latin American, African, Asian, and Arab countries.

Abreu Sodre left today for Egypt, where he will attempt to increase bilateral trade, within the framework of the government policy which favors the expansion of its foreign relations.

EMBRAER DELIVERS MORE TUCANO PLANES TO IRAQ, EGYPT

PY050020 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1403 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] London, 4 Jun (EFE) -- The Brazilian enterprise EMBRAER has delivered its hundredth EM8-312 Tucano plane to the Arabian Industrialization Organization, headquartered in Egypt, where the plane will be used to train Egyptian and Iraqi Air Force pilots.

JANE'S DEFENCE WEEKLY, published in London, said in its latest issue that in 1983 the two countries ordered 120 Tucano planes, 110 of which were to be assembled by the Arabian organization. The magazine adds that 60 other planes will be ordered from EMBRAER.

The total order for Tucano planes amounts to 556 planes. EMBRAER has already delivered 266 of those planes to the Air Forces of 7 countries. They are: Brazil, Egypt, Honduras, Iraq, Peru, the United Kingdom, and Venezuela.

Peru, which is one of EMBRAER's largest customers, has already received the first four EM8-312 Tucano planes it ordered. The contract with EMBRAER -- which is worth $32 million -- includes the training of pilots and technicians, as well as the supply of spare parts. Last month, Argentina ordered 30 Tucano planes worth $50 million.

MILITARY SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

PY281354 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 28 May 87

[Text] The Armed Forces Joint Staff will invest approximately 2 billion curzados in an integrated military communications satellite system that must be completed by 1990. The objective is to link all strategic units of the Armed Forces.

ANGRA I TO CLOSE IN MARCH 1988 FOR FUEL CHANGE

PY030330 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 2 Jun 87 p 32

[Text] The Angra I nuclear power plant will be disconnected again in March 1988, this time to change fuel. The plant will remain idle for 45 days, a period to be exploited by technicians of the U.S. Westinghouse Company (which sold the plant to Brazil) and of the company responsible for its operation, Furnas Electric Power Plants [FCE], to improve and modernize some security equipment. Angra I has only been operating continuously for 2 months since the time it was disconnected toward the end of last year, for the 22d time, when a failure at the plant damaged the diesel-driven emergency generator. Since 1977, when the plant was finished, Angra I has worked for less than a total of 5 months.

Joao Camilo Penna, FCE president and former industry and commerce minister, has declined to reveal further details on the negotiations with Westinghouse on how to improve Angra I's performance. This plant has already been called a "firefly." In a news conference held yesterday at the Sao Paulo Business Center, where he is participating in the opening of a seminar on energy, Camilo Penna said that an agreement has already been reached to change some security equipment and to install modernized technologies in March and April 1988.

Camilo Penna added that Angra II will not be finished in the scheduled 5-year period, and this is why the FCE has decided to invest in the construction of three small hydroelectric dams on the Paraiba River, Rio de Janeiro State, below the city of Tres Rios. The three dams, Sapucaia, Simplicio, and Itacoara, will have a total capacity of 800 megawatts. They will be built with resources from Electrobras [Brazilian Electric Power Companies, Inc.] that will be channeled to the FCE as reimbursement for the investments made in the nuclear program. Electrobras is transferring 10 billion cruzados, but the FCE president is waiting for another 20 billion cruzados this year.

Camilo Penna has admitted that the three hydroelectric dams on the Paraiba River will have fewer costs and less risks than those of Angra II, which has already consumed $1 billion and requires another $1 billion to be finished. Nevertheless, the former minister defended the investments in the nuclear program, stating that in 15 years the country will no longer have usable water resources and will depend on atomic energy. "If we go for a lengthy period of time without investing in the sector, we run the risk of losing the experience accrued so far," Camilo Penna stated.

BRIEFS

PRICE SECRETARIAT REORGANIZED -- Finance Minister Bresser Pereira has determined that the Special Secretariat for Supply and Prices, SEAP, will now be known as the Special Secretariat of Price Administration [Secretaria Especial de Administracao do Precos -- SEAP]. The new SEAP director will be economist Ricardo Santiago. This secretariat will control industrial and public services prices, and supervise the Interministerial Price Council, CIP, and the SUNAB [National Superintendency of Supplies]. [Summary] [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 3 Jun 87 PY]

UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES -- The IBGE [Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics] today reported that the average unemployment rate of April 1987 reached 3.4 percent. The IBGE says that the unemployment rate dropped considerably in the metropolitan regions of Brazil: Rio de Janeiro, Salvador, Recife, Sao Paulo, and Belo Horizonte. [Summary] [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 3 Jun 87 PY]

'SECRET DEFENSE MINISTRY ORDER' ON VOTING LEAKED

PY042001 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Excerpt] There has been a variety of reactions to a secret Defense Ministry order, which has now been leaked. This secret order instructs Armed Forces personnel not to mention that they belong to the military when they register to vote.

(Eric Campagna), an engineer, an expert in matters pertaining to elections, and a member of the Christian Democratic Party, has commented on this. He said that Minister Patricio Carvajal should explain this order to the citizens of the country.

The order, dated 25 March, states that Armed Forces personnel must register in order to give absolute and decided support to the task assumed by the government of organizing the Republic's institutions.

The order affects the personnel of the institutions, organizations, high-ranking departments, enterprises, and advisory organizations of the Defense Ministry, including those organizations that have relations with the government through that ministry.

The instruction states that when the personnel go to register they must say that their profession or job is public employee. It adds that in no way are they to mention that they belong to the military or give their rank. [passage omitted]

DEFENSE MINISTER: UNITY ESSENTIAL FOR GOVERNMENT

PY041513 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 26 May 87 p C 3

[By Francisco Eterovic]

[Text] Punta Arenas -- In response to a question about his view on the unity of the Armed Forces and the manner in which the Letelier case and others can affect this unity, Defense Minister Vice Admiral Patricio Carvajal has stated here that "unity is essential for the stability of the current and future government."

He added: "Unity has been maintained in an excellent manner. There is unity, and there is understanding among the institutions in the work they carry out. There is an awareness that unity is essential for the stability of the current and future government."

The defense minister arrived yesterday afternoon in the southern zone on a trip that will last until 5 June, which will take him as far as the Beagal Channel.

DEMONSTRATORS PROTEST COST OF LIVING; BOMB EXPLODES

PY050200 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Demonstrations to protest the increase in the cost of living are taking place at this moment along Ahumada Street. The demonstrations started at approximately 1830, when shouts against the government were heard and thousands of pamphlets about the cost of living increase were hurled into the air. [passage omitted]

Carabineros are currently trying to disband the demonstrators who have gathered along Ahumada at the request of the CUP [Popular Unity Committee]. The call was made to protest the increase in the prices of staples.

About 1/2 hour ago there was an explosion beside the entrance to the bypass on Santa Lucia and Carmen Streets. According to witnesses here, no one has been injured because no ambulances have arrived. Carabineros have told us, and we can see for ourselves, that explosives experts are on the site and are searching for a possible second explosive device. Nothing has been found yet.

Traffic, which had been stopped to allow access to the bypass that leads to Carmen Street, is now beginning to pick up.

Demonstrations End

PY050217 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Excerpts] We are on the corner of Agustina and Estado Streets. We have also been along Bandera, Ahumada, and San Antonio Streets. We saw a group of antisocial elements have destroyed several shop windows in downtown Santiago, and have tried to interrupt the normal flow of traffic and pedestrians, most of whom were shopping. As a result, stores have closed. [passage omitted]

We are now on Moneda Street, practically on the corner of Santa Lucia Street, at the bypass. Carabineros have just told us that everything has returned to normal and that what was believed to be a bomb planted by a tree, was nothing but fireworks. The antisocial elements thus tried to create alarm, but they did not succeed. Traffic here returned to normal about 15 minutes ago. Pedestrians are again circulating peacefully.

In the downtown area -- we have just been along Ahumada, Estado, and Huerfanos Streets up to Alameda -- everything has returned to normal.

Many of the stores that had closed when the antisoical elements were distributing pamphlets and trying to disrupt public order, have reopened.

Carabineros have also informed us that no one was wounded during these acts of violence unleashed by the antisocial elements, and that about 5 minutes after they started everything returned to normal.

FORTIN MAPOCHO DIRECTOR APPEALS ARREST ORDER

PY041953 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0500 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Santiago, 4 Jun (TELAM/EFE) -- Felipe Pozo and Gilberto Palacios, director and reporter respectively of the daily FORTIN MAPOCHO, have appealed a decision handed down by a Santiago military court prosecutor under which they are being held in a Santiago jail.

Pozo and Palacios were arrested following the trial brought against them by the military courts in view of an article published a year ago considered to be offensive to the Armed Forces.

Palacios was arrested on 29 May, and Pozo was arrested on 1 June upon his return from Lima, Peru, where he had participated in the second seminar of the Andean Press Workers Conference.

The defense lawyers of both journalists have appealed the sentence. It will be up to the court martial to issue a final decision on the case after a hearing scheduled for 6 June.

Pozo and Palacios today told EFE that "we are well and calm. The jail guards have treated us with respect."

The journalists were visited yesterday by relatives, labor leaders, and labor organizations' representatives.

DETAINEE INDICTED IN ARMS SMUGGLING CASE

PY040329 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 29 May 87 p C-9

[Text] On 28 May, Military Prosecutor Fernando Torres Silva indicted Amable Plaza Plaza on charges of involvement in arms smuggling in northern Chile. The prosecutor also extended the incommunicado status of Plaza Plaza, who was arrested by CNI [National Intelligence Center] personnel in Ovalle. The detainee was placed at the disposal of the court on 22 May.

Plaza Plaza, who is approximately 40 years old, was indicted on charges of violating Article 8 of the law on control of arms and explosives. The detainee is being held at the Sur Prison.

More than 30 people have been indicted in the case that Torres Silva is hearing in connection with the smuggling of arms into the Third and Fourth Regions and into the metoropolitan area.

The prosecutor reported that the information supplied by Plaza Plaza led to the arrest of seven other people and to the execution of several trial proceedings.

In the afternoon, Torres Silva went to the house on 7745 Longavi Street, in Las Condes, where some of the indicted people were arrested. Detainees Claudio Molina Donoso, Jose Delgado Zapata, Exequiel Vergara, and Mario Hayes, who were arrested at the safe house last September, were also taken to the house.

HISTORICAL SOCIALIST PARTY ISSUES STATEMENT

PY042119 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 24 May 87 p C-2

[Text] The Historical Socialist Party yesterday expressed its concern over the fact that the opposition is at a standstill and that dissident sectors have repeatedly embarked in practices that have impeded unification and promoted exclusionary positions.

The party issued a long public statement listing the conclusions of the Central Committee's first plenum. The committee met on 22 and 23 May in Santiago.

In its statement, the party notes that the leaders agreed "to intensify the efforts to coordinate the actons of the Chilean opposition, with a view toward creating a multiparty group without exclusions."

The statement adds that "the Historical Socialist Party believes that the experience of the Group of 13, and the leftist sectors' support for democracy and unity will turn this initiative into a feasible goal."

The statement goes on to say that "the Armed Forces, in their capacity as institutions which must serve the national interest and safeguard our territorial integrity, should urgently and definitively abandon the national security doctrines, which has brought repression to the poorer sectors that have been ignored by the regime."

It adds that the Armed Forces must "openly cooperate with the human rights violations' investigations particularly the cases of Letelier, Carlos Prats, missing detainees, and torture."

The document states that "in the great task of achieving unity and democracy, we believe that the Catholic Church, with its sound ethical and moral values, can make a major contribution to reconciliation in Chile. Therefore, we believe that the people expect the church to play an active role in the quest for democracy and in the effort to begin a dialogue between civilians and the Armed Forces."

The party also believes that commandos that will struggle for free elections must be urgently created at a community and at a regional level.

"To this end," the statement adds, "a decision was made to promote multilateral contacts in order to create efficient and active commandos."

Concerning the left, the party said that it is imperative to make whatever efforts are necessary for building a sound, single left.

The statement notes that "this condition should be taken into account before trying to create any new sector. Likewise, we believe that the creation of any new leftist sector must include such groups as the Democratic Intransigence and the Coordinating Board of the left. This analysis must lead to the conclusion that the MDP [People's Democratic Movement] must be terminated."

In addition to expressing that the party welcomes the progress toward unity made by the socialists of the so-called "historical sector," the statement notes that "the unity of socialism will be achieved through concrete action and with dedication to the proletariat; therefore, structural and political definitions, rather than whimsical attitudes, are now necessary.

The Central Committee greeted Clodomiro Almeyda, "reiterating our solidarity with him, and demanding that the dictatorship end his banishment and that of Comrades Julieta Campusano and Mireya Baltra."

DEFENSE MINISTER VIEWS CAMPAIGN AGAINST MILITARY

PA042011 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Bogota -- Defense Minister General Rafael Samudio Molina has said that the Colombian Armed Forces are, on one hand, facing the increased actions of subversive criminals and, on the other, a dishonest campaign against the military institutions. Nevertheless, he urged officers, noncommissioned officers, soldiers, sailors, and policemen to consolidate their strength of spirit to overcome the problems.

Gen Samudio Molina said that the distorted reports and [word indistinct] which seek to (?weaken) the unity and morale of the Armed Forces unfortunately [words indistinct]. He stressed that the moral authority of the Armed Forces remains safe because of constitutional principles and the evident and abundant support from all the nation's public and private sectors. He warned that the presence of the security forces anywhere in the national territory is not open to discussion or [words indistinct] because of basic reasons of sovereignty and the fulfillment of the duties of the state.

NEW GUERRILLA GROUP BEGINS OPERATIONS IN CALI

PA042226 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1833 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Bogota, 4 Jun (DPA) -- Colombian police reported today that the four young guerrillas who were killed 2 days ago in a clash with police in the southwestern city of Cali did not belong to the M-19 -- as was initially reported -- but to a new guerrilla group called "6 November Communards" [Comuneros Noviembre 6].

The four alleged rebels, including two university students and one communal leader, were killed by police after they robbed a shop of 2 million pesos (approximately $10,000).

According to the police report, the thieves, all of whom were between 20 and 25 years old, cried rebel slogans and threatened the shop employees with bombs and machineguns during the assault.

Propaganda pamphlets of the new organization, unknown until now, were found on the bodies of the rebels. Apparently, there was a fifth person in the group who escaped with a large amount of money.

BRIEFS

COCAINE SEIZED IN VILLETA -- The Villeta police dealt a blow to drug traffickers yesterday when they seized 15 kilos of cocaine and arrested 3 producers of the alkaloid. The names of the traffickers are Alonso Fierro Ramirez, 32; Pedro Antonio Marin Ramirez, 26; and Rodolfo Orlando Munoz Cadavid, 19. The men were taking the drug to Bogota in a station wagon with the license plate AC 8147. The men offered the police officers a 7 million peso bribe, to no avail. [Summary] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 31 May 87 p 2-b PA]

WAGNER ON PERUVIANS IN U.S., REGIONAL SUMMIT

PY041608 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0110 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Allan Wagner Tizon today pointed out that the Peruvian Consulates in the United States are available to the hundreds of Peruvians who want information on the recently enacted U.S. immigration law.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Mr Minister, is the protection of our countrymen in the United States guaranteed due to the enactment of the U.S. immigration law?

[Wagner] As I have repeatedly stated, our consulates in the United States are available to provide any type of assistance or facilities for Peruvian citizens affected by that law. Thus, Peruvian citizens affected by this law have at their disposal the services of our consulates to handle their situation.

[Reporter] How many Peruvian citizens are involved?

[Wagner] There are no reliable figures. Precisely because of their illegal status these people usually do not register at the consulates. Thus, the figures that have been mentioned by various mass media are meaningless.

[Reporter] Sir, can you tell us something about the efforts to hold a summit of Latin American presidents to discuss the Central American issue and economic problems?

[Wagner] At previous meetings, a number of bilateral meetings were discussed. Presidents Sarney and Garcia will hold a meeting soon.

As a result of the consultations in the Group of 8 and other forums, an idea is coming to head concerning the need to hold a Latin American summit. Of course, this requires appropriate preparations because when the presidents meet they must have everything ready in order to make important decisions that will strengthen the sovereignty and unity of our countries.

[Reporter] Where is this meeting going to be held?

[Wagner] As we all know, when President Garcia raised the idea during his 1985 inauguration speech, he mentioned the possibility of holding the meeting in Panama, recalling the general American congress convened by Simon Bolivar [in 1826 in Panama].

Nevertheless, this issue is still being discussed as part of the preparatory efforts to hold this...[end recording, in progress]

IU HOLDS RALLY IN LIMA, SEEKS CABINET RESIGNATION

PY041655 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] In a stormy rally, the United Left [IU] last night asked for the resignation of the country's Cabinet.

In a 50-minute speech, Senator Jorge del Prado accused Alva Castro's Cabinet of committing serious socioeconomic irregularities and human rights violations.

IU supporters did not fill San Martin Square, and hecklers shouted slogans at some IU leaders. Others mocked Jorge del Prado.

The leftist senator said that the price of the family basket is not keeping pace with the monthly indexes announced by the government, and that something effective must be done to curb the continuous increases in the prices of basic items.

Del Prado also said that the IU must hold a congress in order to overcome the disagreements currently taking place.

Further Report

PA042129 Paris AFP in Spanish 0357 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Lima, 3 Jun (AFP) -- The IU, the second largest political force of Peru, gathered thousands of people tonight at San Martin Plaza to demonstrate against President Alan Garcia's government, 72 hours after the party's leader, Alfonso Barrantes, refused to continue presiding over this conglomerate of Marxist parties.

The meeting, aimed at achieving a change in the government's economic policy and the resignation of the ministerial Cabinet chaired by Economy Minister Luis Alva Castro, turned into an antigovernment demonstration at which the IU hardened its opposition to President Garcia.

Senator Jorge del Prado, the meeting's only speaker, said his party rejects the government's policy because it is "aimed at achieving a capitalist national development based upon the support of the large business groups and dependent on the transnationals."

Del Prado requested, on behalf of IU directorate, the formal resignation of the ministerial Cabinet because he feels there is "inability and injustice in the resolution of the country's economic and labor needs, which benefits the wealthy to the detriment of the poor."

Regarding the Maoist Shining Path, Del Prado pointed out that "it is not an authentic guerrilla movement because it is characterized by terrorism and destruction, which are pretexts to continue the dirty war in Peru." Nevertheless, he ackowledged the sacrifices made by some of the group's militants and leaders.

Regarding the IU's future plans, he said the party will not be divided; it will maintain its internal cohesion with the upcoming convocation of a statutory and strategic congress to turn this front into a "revolutionary power alternative."

Del Prado, general secretary of the Peruvian Communist Party (pro-Soviet), was chosen as the only speaker by the leaders of the six other groups that comprise the IU so that only one voice would portray to public opinion "an image of unity, not division, after Alfonso Barrantes' resignation."

The thousands who attended the meeting, most of whom were laborers, residents of poor neighborhoods, and university students, had earlier marched through the streets of downtown Lima.

CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT REPORTS ON RESERVE LEVEL

PY030256 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0019 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Lima, 2 Jun (EFE) -- Peruvian Central Bank President Leonel Figueroa reported in Lima today that the bank's net reserves stood at $891 million at the end of May.

Figueroa said that in the last 3 months the bank recovered some $100 million after losing approximately $160 million in January and February in payments on imported products, many of them superfluous items. The official told journalists that the bank's total reserves stood at $1.857 billion on 22 May, adding that this amount is enough to pay for 11 months of imports, and that the total liquidity on that date was $2.172 million.

Figueroa explained that Peru's foreign trade accounts for some $8 billion annually. Through a weekly note, the Central Bank has reported that traditional and nontraditional exports yielded $188 million in April.

NEW MEASURES SEEK TO CURB RISING DOLLAR RATE

PY310220 Paris AFP in Spanish 0036 GMT 31 May 87

[Text] Lima, 30 May (AFP) -- Deputy Economy Minister Gustavo Saberbein announced here today a number of measures to control the sharp increase in the value the dollar has experienced on the free market in the last few days.

Saberbein said the hike in the dollar exchange rate up to 35 intis per dollar in the Oncona (a downtown Lima street also known as the Wall Street of Lima which is the center of currency exchange operations) market was the result of speculation by certain groups that he did not identify. The dollar rate in the single exchange market (that is used for control operations) is 19.5 intis, while in the financial market (the banking and commercial sector) it is 27.24 intis per dollar.

Saberbein announced that as of 1 June anyone will be able to acquire from local banks up to $4,500 per year at the free market rate, which is expected to be 25 intis per dollar. He also reported that businessmen are now authorized to use international credit cards, which had been prohibited for many years.

Saberbein announced that the government will authorize the import of spare parts without the need of import or exchange rate licenses for a total up to $3,000 per package deal and for a total of $30,000 per year. This measure is to overcome the critical shortage of spare parts the industrial sector has been experiencing due to bureaucratic import procedures.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NATIONWIDE VIOLENCE

4 Bridges Dynamited

PY291457 Paris AFP in Spanish 2216 GMT 28 May 87

[Text] Lima, 28 May (AFP) -- On Monday [25 May], a Shining Path column dynamited four bridges on secondary roads in Chalhuanca Province, Apurimac Department, in the Andean Southeast. Regional officials confirmed today that houses and stores were looted and set on fire.

A spokesman for the Prefecture of Apurimac Department, capital Abancay, 877 km southeast of Lima, told AFP that about 100 terrorists, armed with machineguns and explosives, violently raided the Cuycua community, after having dynamited the Aymaraes, Antarumi, Pampatana, and Tupac Amaru Bridges in Chalhuanca Province.

The spokesman did not say whether or not there were victims in the attack on Cuycua.

Because of constant terrorist forays and a shortage of personnel, police posts have been abandoned in the area where subversive groups have recently appeared, probably coming from Ayacucho, the stronghold of the Andean guerrillas. The spokesman said that police posts have been closed in the Andean villages of Chacapuente, Santa Rosa, and Cachora.

Policemen Killed

PY011621 Paris AFP in Spanish 2056 GMT 30 May 87

[Text] Lima, 30 May (AFP) -- Police sources have reported that a guerrilla column, apparently belonging to the Maoist Shining Path group, today entered the town of Aguaytia, in the Amazon jungle, and killed two policemen. It has also been reported that 12 more people, including 2 engineers, were wounded by the terrorists.

This morning approximately 30 armed guerrillas entered the town of Aguaytia, located between the cities of Tingo Maria and Pucallpa, in the central jungle area of Peru, 700 km east of Lima.

The guerrillas preceded to dynamite the Bank of the Nation and the Agrarian Bank (state owned), the police station, and a customs office. Twelve people were wounded when the guerrillas ordered the town's inhabitants to gather at the main park to hear their harangues. Engs Eli Diaz and Jose Canales were shot and taken to the hospital in Huanuco.

The guerrillas stopped a bus that had just arrived in Aguaytia and demanded that the passengers identify themselves. There were two members of the Peruvian Investigative Police (detectives) among the passengers and the guerrillas immediately murdered them in front of the other passengers.

Early this morning guerrillas also dynamited a telephone office, which had started operating on 29 May, in the town of Tambo, on the outskirts of the city of Huancayo, 310 km east of Lima.

Civil Guard Post Attacked

PY021438 Lima Panamericana Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] On 1 June a group of terrorists unleashed a synchronized attack and destroyed the Civil Guard post of Uchiza, Tingo Maria Province. A captain and five Civil Guards were killed during the attack. According to our correspondent, six other guards were wounded. The surprise attack was carried out early on 1 June by terrorists using machineguns and dynamite. The Civil Guard post and radio were completely destroyed. The guards barely had time to defend themselves. The terrorists set three nearby houses on fire while escaping, causing panic and confusion. Unit chief, Police Captain Raul Carvajal Talavera was killed in the cowardly attack. He is survived by a wife and three young children.

The civil guards that were killed are (Carlos Rojas Selis), (Roberto Vela Lozano), Robin Alaya Anaya, Segundo Mejia Chaves and Justiniano de la Cruz Mendoza. Following the news of the attack, Civil Guard headquarters sent a police patrol to reinforce the post and track down the terrorists. Meanwhile, the six wounded guards were taken to Lima. It was reported that their condition is still serious.

13 Terrorists Killed

PY041443 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0227 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Lima, 3 Jun (EFE) -- The joint command of the Peruvian Armed Forces today reported that 13 presumed members of the terrorist Shining Path group died in 3 clashes with Army patrols in the Andean departments of Ayacucho and Apurimac.

In a communique, the joint command reported that the clashes took place in the Antactuma Region, in Apurimac, and in Huayhuas and Antecasa, in the Ayacucho Province of La Mar, 25-27 May.

The communique, which states that the rebels are "subversive criminals," notes that one terrorist died in the first clash and that two women were killed in Huayhuas.

After the clashes the patrols seized weapons, explosives, and propaganda material; four terrorist camps were destroyed in Huayhuas.

On 27 May, 10 terrorists died in Anteccasa, where a logistics support base was destroyed, the communique states.

BRIEFS

DRUG SEIZURES, ARRESTS REPORTED -- Huanta, 25 May -- A police patrol in El Tambo District of La Mar Province, 100 km south of Huanta, has captured three drug traffickers carrying 27 kg of cocaine base. According to police, their names are Emilio Medina Vila, 22, Felix Pisco Altamirano, 21, and Efrain Marquina Median, 19. They have been placed at the disposal of the Peruvian Investigative Police of this province. [Summary] [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 26 May 87 p 23 PY] -- Lima, 25 May (AFP) -- Police today confirmed that, on 24 May, 20 kg of cocaine was seized at the police control point at Las Palmas, Tingo Maria, 558 km east of Lima. The sources also said that the drug belonged to Eusebio Pongo. Sabina Ayma was arrested on 24 May when she tried to bring an unspecified amount of cocaine into the Miguel Castro Penitentiary, Canto Grande, on the outskirts of Lima. Police in Chimbote have reported that they have arrested Emelda Benites, who was about to sell approximately 3 kg of cocaine that she had brought from Huamachuco, Libertad Department. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 2127 GMT 25 May 87 PY] -- Lima, 30 May (AFP) -- A police patrol has seized a 58 kg-shipment of cocaine basic paste in Cutivereni. The drug was being taken to a trafficking center in the Amazonian jungle and was to have been shipped to Colombia. Thirteen people, among them Angel Quispe Cardenas, 33, have been arrested. In Chosica, 35 km southeast of Lima, police busted a ring that had established a modern cocaine processing laboratory. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 0522 GMT 30 May 87 PY]

WORKERS DEMAND JUSTICE, FREEDOM, DEMOCRACY

PY020258 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0051 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] Montevideo, 1 Jun (EFE) -- Uruguayan labor leaders have criticized the government's economic policy, calling upon the social sectors, the democratic parties, and all Uruguayans to join efforts to preserve "justice, freedom, and democratic rights."

This call is included in a final document issued by the special PIT-CNT [Inter-Union Workers Plenum - National Convention of Workers] congress that ended in Montevideo this past Sunday.

The congress was attended by 1,200 delegates from 90 unions, which have a combined membership of 240,000 workers who make up the largest Uruguayan labor central. The document states that "when we defeated the dictatorship (1973-85), we had great hope in the future of Uruguay."

"Two years have passed and we have found, with great concern, that most of the people's aspirations remain unfulfilled," it adds.

The document, which was approved unanimously, states that "our struggle and mobilization demand an economic policy at the service of the country, full liberties, and justice."

The workers maintain that "we want to rebuild the country and provide improved living standards for our families." The workers refuse "to continue in the same situation, working and suffering to repay to foreign banks a debt that we did not contract and that we did not use."

Uruguay has one of Latin America's highest per capita foreign debts, some $5.5 billion for a population of 2.9 million.

After remarking that workers "did their share" by achieving "productivity growth in all sectors," the PIT-CNT demands improvements in health care, in the rural areas, in the social security sector, in education, and in salaries.

The PIT-CNT document states that the group has "promoted" the gathering of signatures for a referendum aimed at abolishing the law that put a full stop to the trials of military officers and policemen involved in allged human right violations during the previouos military administration.

BRIEFS

PESO DEVALUED -- Montevideo, 2 Jun (EFE) -- The Uruguayan peso was devalued by 3.11 percent in relation to the U.S. dollar in May. This means that so far this year, the peso has been devalued 19.06 percent. [Excerpt] [Madrid EFE in Spanish 0709 GMT 2 Jun 87 PY]

IMMUNO DEFICIENCY VIRUS STATISTICS -- Dr Jose Paciel, chief of the Clinical Immunology Research Service of the Public Health Ministry, has reported that beween 106 and 110 cases of Human Immuno Deficiency Virus [Virus de la Inmunodeficiencia Humana -- VIH] have been registered in Uruguay in the last 7 years, when this illness was first defected. The most serious phase of this illness is AIDS. [Excerpts] [Montevideo LA HORA in Spanish 29 May 87 p 10 PY]

MINISTER DENIES PURCHASE OF HAWKS, MIRAGES

PA052255 Paris AFP in Spanish 1822 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Caracas, 4 Jun (AFP) -- Venezuelan Defense Minister General Jose Rafael Cardozo Grimaldi today denied that his country is negotiating the purchase of British Hawk planes and French Mirage planes, as unofficial reports picked up by the Caracas press have reported.

According to those reports, Venezuela was reportedly going to purchase a fleet of Hawks from London and use them as training planes and tactical support for their 24 F-16 planes purchased from the United States 5 years ago.

Likewise, Caracas was reportedly negotiating the purchase of 8 Mirage F-1 planes, because 3 of the 16 it had were destroyed last year in an accident. DIARIO DE CARACAS carries an editorial today deploring these new purchases in view of the financial crisis affecting the country and the state, in particular.

Last week, the press reported rumors to the effect that the military High Command had requested between $240 and $280 million for purchasing the Mirages as well as some combat tanks as a result of a slight increase in the tension with Colombia over Venezuela's rejection of Bogota's proposal concerning the marine borders dispute.

Cardozo said today that the reports on the purchase of new planes "are not true, because in this moments of crisis the national Armed Forces uphold a policy of maintaining and preserving the existing equipment."

RED FLAG MAIN SUSPECT IN MERIDA MARKET FIRE

PA031606 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Alfredo Aguilar, our correspondent in the Andean region, has reported from Merida that police authorities said this afternoon that evidence indicates a cell of the Red Flag group caused the fire at Merida's principal market.

Luis Borges Castellanos, chief commissary of the DISIP [Directorate for Services of Intelligence and Prevention] said that investigations indicate this extreme left-wing group hurled Molotov cocktails at the crowded market, causing the fire that destroyed its installations.

A document listing the installations that will be targets of similar attacks in the future was also found.

Although the situation continues to be investigated, this report confirms the remarks by Interior Relations Minister Jose Angel Ciliberto, who said the fire was an act of sabotage.